

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK OFFICE.

The New York office of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is at Room 60, Tribune building, where files of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and all necessary information relating to advertisements can be obtained.

LONDON AND PARIS.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be found on file at the American Exchange in Europe, No. 40 Strand, London; the American Exchange in Paris, No. 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

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Per Month..... \$1.50

Per Quarter..... \$4.50

Per Year..... \$5.00

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The following is a list of the branch offices in Washington. Others will be added hereafter.

W. B. ROBERTS' News Stand, at the ARLINGTON HOTEL, WILLARD'S HOTEL, and METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

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J. BRADLEY ADAMS'S Book Store.

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H. A. JOHNSON, Druggist, corner Tenth and O streets northwest.

R. B. SLATER'S Cigar Store, corner H and First streets northwest.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city.

Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office, either in person or by postal card.

The Weather To-Day.

For the middle Atlantic states, including the District of Columbia, fair weather, followed by light rain, east to south winds, slight change in temperature, slight rise followed by falling barometer.

Yesterday's thermometer.—7 a. m., 52.4°; 11 a. m., 60.1°; 3 p. m., 71.7°; 7 p. m., 68.0°; 11 p. m., 66.3°; maximum, 75.3°; minimum, 61.1°. Rainfall, 0.

WHEN THE NATIONAL began the publication of an eight-page sheet the croakers said it would never do; this was a "four-page" town, and the people would never appreciate anything but "four-page" enterprise. A little more than four months' experience, however, has satisfactorily shown that the croakers were at fault. That the people of Washington and vicinity not only intend to support, but encourage the growth of a real, live eight-page paper is abundantly proven by a rapidly and constantly increasing subscription list, as well as by a demand for advertising space which can only be met by enlarging the paper. The business men of Washington have discovered that it pays to advertise in THE NATIONAL, and the readers of THE NATIONAL are discovering that it is no longer necessary to go to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore to do their shopping or find newspapers.

In order to meet the demands of both advertisers and readers THE NATIONAL will on Saturday morning publish a seven-column, eight-page sheet, which will give eight columns more room than the regular size. These extra columns will be filled with fresh news and choice selected matter, if our advertisers do not require them. If they do, another advance will be made, and perhaps a twelve-page paper will be needed at no distant day. The eight-page paper is certainly a success. It has come to stay.

The very many persons who are beginning to realize that THE WEEKLY NATIONAL is the best paper of its kind published in the country, and who find it a good thing to send to their friends at a distance, will confer a favor upon the office by leaving regular subscriptions instead of coming in and asking for copies after the supply is exhausted. The continued call for numbers after the regular edition has been sold has several times necessitated the printing of extra editions. It is to avert this in the future that the present suggestion is made.

BALTIMORE is greatly agitated over the bollard car nuisance. Judging from the tone of a couple of the daily papers there, the monopolies have been using their "influence" with the business offices of said journal.

It is very clear that Dear and McGillivuddy are never to agree. Suppose they stipulate that each is to be understood as publicly contradicting whatever the other may publicly assert. This would save much space and labor.

A dismissed office holder in Michigan has written to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum in favor of a strict adherence by the President to civil service reform. This was "sarkasm." The New York Times of course championed the discharged official. It never occurs to the Times to think that there are officials who ought to be dismissed. It is always for the "unjust discharged serving man."

WHEN the Washington Gaslight company gets into court to wage judicial war upon the district for the right to tear up our streets at will, to enable them to enjoy the franchise they have so shamefully abused, it will be in order for the district commissioners to carry

the war into Africa by asking the court to declare the franchise forfeited by reason of the company's failure to comply with its conditions. Surely there was an obligation to give the public illuminating gas, and everybody will swear that has not been done. Lay on Macdonell, &c.

## Are We Marylanders?

The rights enjoyed by the people of Maryland who resided within the present limits of this district prior to its cession to the United States, embraced the rights enjoyed by the people of all the states, and greatly exceeded the rights of the people in the territories. They could participate in the election of executive and legislative officers. They participated in making all laws for their new government, and congress could not annul them as they can and do those of a territory. In short, to the extent that a state has sovereign powers, the people of this district shared in them when they were Marylanders. The stipulation in the act of cession that all rights enjoyed by the people of this district under the state of Maryland should be forever enjoyed by them and their descendants would, if literally construed, defeat the cession itself. Congress had been granted by all the states, including Maryland, exclusive jurisdiction over the district that might be ceded for a capital. The cession would have been no cession at all if it did not deprive the inhabitants of the district of their character as Marylanders. If the right to vote guaranteed in the Maryland bill of rights is to be appealed to as a denial of the power of congress to exercise exclusive jurisdiction within the district to the exclusion of suffrage, then the right must be as broad as the rights of all Marylanders. This would give our people the right to vote for state officers for Maryland and to be represented in the Maryland legislature. Less than this would not be "all rights enjoyed by the people of this district under the state of Maryland." And if we vote as Marylanders, must not the Maryland election laws be in force here and their violation be punished by that state? If so, what becomes of the "exclusive jurisdiction" of congress? We think Maryland stipulated only for the preservation of so much of the rights of her people as were consistent with the act transferring them to the "exclusive jurisdiction" of the United States. And we think the right of self-government of the people of the district must be based on some better foundation than the bill of rights of a state which farmed out its progeny as an inducement to the erection of a national capital on its alienated soil, and which had previously ratified a national constitution which rendered void all state enactments or resolutions in behalf of the inhabitants of that soil. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN earnestly believes that the people of this district should in some manner share in the control of their own affairs. This is in accordance with the spirit of the declaration of independence and of our self-governing republic. But let us not deceive ourselves with the idea that the laws of Maryland have followed us to the abode of the baby-farmer to which she committed our keeping.

## Official Bonds and Oaths.

We can understand why a man charged with crime should be made to give other persons as security that he will appear to answer, and we can understand why a man who threatens a breach of the peace should be made to furnish such security that he will not make good his threat; but we cannot see why a man, chosen by the people themselves, to discharge the duties of a public office should be treated as a probable thief whose friends must bind themselves before he can enter upon his official duties, that they will suffer vicariously for the crimes which it is assumed he is likely to commit. When the people select a man they should give security for his good behavior, and if he disappoints their expectations then his delinquency should be made good out of the public treasury to which they have all contributed. And then as to oaths of office: We can easily see that to require an oath as to facts, and to affix a penalty to false swearing, is a great aid to eliciting truth in court and in the transaction of public business. But we cannot see the utility of swearing a man about to take office to his promise to behave well in the future. If he does not carry out the pledge there is no penalty for the forswearing, and the sense of duty cannot be quickened by such a proceeding.

## Their Own Little Row.

The democratic party is fighting out the presidential campaign a year in advance. The battle was prematurely commenced last fall and still goes merrily on, with hourly increasing interest. There are nearly a dozen different candidates for the speakership of the house, and the adherents of each are making war upon all others. The horizon of contention is gradually narrowing, however, to the factions headed respectively by Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Randall. The cohorts are forming and being mobilized for the encounter. Headquarters for three of the contestants are established in Washington, but the little booms are growing so beautifully less, that one of them will soon be discontinued and a dual battle will be fought. The contest will be between free trade and protection, as represented by the statesmen named above. Before the snow flies again there will be music 'neath the dome of the temple on the hill. Bad names are being called on all sides. The state of Kentucky, yeelp Waterston for short, was imprudent enough to cry "go to the devil."

Now comes the state of Pennsylvania, yeelp Singler, shouting, "You're another!" All along the line these cries are taken up and the rattle of journalistic musketry is growing fiercer and more deadly. Soon the heavy guns will boom. It is extensively interesting to the republicans, and somewhat discouraging to democrats.

The republican party is fairly and squarely in favor of the protection of American industries. The people have no desire to place themselves upon a par with the mendicant laborers and serfs of Europe, and they will not do so. They will support the party whose avowed principles are in behalf of the interests of home industries. If the democratic party were solidly in favor of free trade, they

must fail. Their declarations are in sympathy with free trade, but their rank and file are divided upon the subject. Therefore can they make but half a battle. Warring among themselves upon this subject, they are fighting out the campaign of 1884 in advance, and are electing the republican nominee. The more intelligent voters of that party, they who think for themselves despite the attempted intolerance of their bosses, know that the election of democratic candidates would result in a paralysis of American manufacture. Therefore will they vote in accordance with their own best interests, in opposition to the democratic candidates. The party of retrogression is a house divided against itself. It cannot stand.

## A Pyramid and a Parallax.

Who of this generation ever dreamed that we should live to see a monthly magazine of seventy-two pages established to maintain the authority of the Great Pyramid of Jenech as a standard of weights and measures? It has come, and is as expensively printed as though it were a publication in the interests of civil service reform or free trade. Mr. Charles Latimer writes the introduction, and in the course of it remarks as a statement of purpose and evidence of faith:

Our Anglo-Saxon weights and measures have been handed down to us from an age so remote that their origin seems lost to the memory and research of man; but the organization of the international institute for their preservation and perfection dates back only to noon of the eighth day of November, 1870, when, at the old South church, Boston—that spot of wonderful memories and more wonderful predictions—we asked the blessing of God upon our undertaking, and the guidance of His Holy Spirit, through the merits of His Son.

To jump from this to an algebraic calculation of the sun's parallax is a trifling shock, like interrupting a camp meeting to grind a scythe; but the editor of the magazine so handsly juggles his old, old facts, and so solemnly mounts his Pyramid of Jenech, or gets behind it to fire off learned essays, that one can neither deny the importance of his mission nor dispute the general proposition that the pyramids stand as empires of all the steelyards and yardsticks in the world. Perhaps it would be best to frankly admit at the outset that they do. It may save the expense of starting another monthly magazine to oppose the theory. In getting up this able magazine Mr. Latimer seems to have shared the pleasure by alternating essays with Mr. J. L. Dow, and they both write well. They have written so well and so much in this first number that an outsider—one not up in the Jenech business—would swear there was nothing left for the second number, but Mr. William W. Williams, who prints the work at Cleveland, may have some sermons and some algebraic copy on hand; that is his business—nobody else's. There was once a man with a theory that the world was going to the devil because the bakers did not make their bread properly. The man is dead, while the world and the bakers march happily forward hand in hand; but nobody took issue with the good reformer, whose theory of yeast did not rise to the dignity of a monthly magazine.

It would be misleading and willfully wrong to conceal the admiration THE NATIONAL has for the old-fashioned weights and measures. Whether they be found in the Jenech pyramid or on the counter of a country grocery store, they are equally admirable and indispensable. The French metric system may be just as good, but that has no magazine, and so it is safer to take a stand against it and support the Jenech's and their pyramid.

## Ex-Confederate Union Men.

Inasmuch as the attempt to establish a southern confederacy failed, and it is admitted to be desirable that those who engaged in it should again be, as they have been before, bone of the nation's bone and flesh of its flesh, we think the time has come for the application of epithets because of participation in the rebellion. We know there is a larger incorrigible element in the south which is as angry now at defeat as it was eighteen years ago when the renowned chief of the confederacy received back from our great captain the sword he had tendered in token of submission. We know that Jefferson Davis is unable to pluck from his heart the root-sorrow of his most disastrous failure, and that ever and anon come up from the south words that grate on patriotic ears. But it must be remembered that side by side with the implacables who brood over the lost cause are ex-confederates to whom defeat has taught oblivion for the past and hope and progress for the future. Among those who now aim to put the south in line with the nation and all its pride and hope are thousands of brave confederates as any that dwell in that region. These men are the missionaries of nationality, the volunteer army of the union, taking the place of external force in the work of enforcing national authority within its sphere. Let us prove our good fellowship toward such men by avoiding the use of words which twenty years ago stood for burning facts, but which now seem like unfriendly taunts. We do not care with which side of the civil war a man fought or sympathized, if now he is for the union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

## An Explosion Exploded.

These are times when sensations go off like hot cakes. It was recently the pleasure of Miss Fanny Gould, daughter of a Newark, N. J., merchant, to request a friend to purchase and send her a burglar alarm, which was done. This simple contrivance is only useful by reason of an explosion which occurs "when the burglar is a burglar." Miss Gould or some one else caused it to exhibit its merit in this direction. Whereupon the wires were instantly laden with the thrilling tale that not Miss Fanny, but Miss Nellie Gould, the daughter, not of the Newark merchant, but of the New York millionaire, had received not a burglar alarm which she had ordered, but an infernal machine intended for her destruction. This story gets twenty-four hours the start of the correction, and all Europe is now sympathizing as deeply with the United States over the common use made of dynamite in this country for the blowing up of rich men's daughters as our people do with Great Britain over the awful havoc which would follow if any of

the tons and tons of dynamite discovered there should ever be exploded, of which there seems no likelihood.

THROUGH the Mark Lane Express it appears that England regards the Americans as in advance of all other countries in the matter of a well-organized department of agriculture, whose disclosures ought to afford satisfaction to Americans, and especially to the commissioner of agriculture, whose efforts thus find commendation. Other English journals have been discussing the matter, and the attention of parliament has more than once been called to our superiority in this direction. A statistical agent for America—Mr. Moffatt—has been established in London by Commissioner Loring, and this broadening of facilities for obtaining information has helped to attract attention to this feature of American institutions.

REPUBLICANS in Rhode Island refused to "rebuke" themselves by electing their opponents. Several "leading republican editors" are weeping, wailing, and gnashing their teeth over the result. The hue and cry about bossism, machine rule, and party fealty, failed to deceive the solid and sensible voters of the little state. They looked to the north and west and saw the tear-dimmed eyes of "the better class" of republicans in Massachusetts and New York, who had rebuked themselves, and came to the conclusion that they wanted "none of that in their 'n." Sensible people.

THE President's friendly enemies are very anxious to have it believed that he has quarreled with his friendly friends. But then their trade is lying, and that the public ought by this time to understand.

WE are emancipated from the plumber, but the calciminer and paperhanger are sending in their billet-doux with charming regularity and plethora.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## PRINCETON COLLEGE Glee Club.

The concert of the Princeton College Glee club did not receive the patronage that it deserved, and yet the attendance at Lincoln hall last night was a goodly one. The programme was well selected, embracing college glees, part songs, and choruses, every number of which was well rendered. The audience was decidedly enthusiastic, and nearly every selection was encored. In the matter of balance of parts, precision, and delicacy of phrasing the Princeton club is superior to any college organization that has appeared in this city, and the members show the careful drilling of their leader, Mr. Robert F. Shaullin. The warbling of Mr. French, the solo of Mr. Bradley, and the piano playing of Mr. Nassau were all thoroughly appreciated. After the concert was over Mr. Allen Arthur, who is a Princeton man, entertained the club at lunch at the executive mansion, where several songs were sung, and an hour or so passed most pleasantly. The full club is as follows: Robert F. Shaullin, Indiana, leader; Oliver Harriman, Jr., New York, business manager. First tenors, F. E. Hoskins, Pennsylvania; W. C. Hill, New Jersey; J. H. Orison, Pennsylvania; second tenors, T. A. Baker, Pennsylvania; A. T. Baker, Pennsylvania; D. A. McAlpin, New York; first basses, J. S. Harlan, Kentucky; A. E. Cliribwe, Ohio; J. B. Shea, Pennsylvania; second basses, R. F. Shanklin, Indiana; F. R. Wadleigh, Pennsylvania; E. L. Bradley, Pennsylvania; J. G. Van Etten, New York; George B. French, New York; warbler; W. L. Nassau, New York, accompanist.

## THE ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

The entertainment for the benefit of the actors' fund yesterday afternoon, at the National theater, was well attended. The bill was not unreasonably long, and had a sufficient variety. It opened with a performance of the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice," in which Mr. John Albaugh as Shylock and Mrs. Albaugh as Portia were supported by the Lawrence Barrett Dramatic club. This was followed by the first act of "Lorle," by Maggie Mitchell and her company. Messrs. Ward and Lynch, and Mr. Paul Dresser, from the Comique, contributed some amusing specialties; Mr. Walter Pelham, of the Bell Ringers company, offered some of his sketch work; an octette from the Apollo club sang, and the matinee closed with a drill by the prize company of the National Rifles. Altogether it was a highly enjoyable affair, and the results must have been very agreeable to the fund managers.

## A NEW FEATURE.

A new feature in the entertainment given by the Royal Hand Bell Ringers at Lincoln hall to-night and during the week, will be the impersonation by Mr. Walter Pelham of the late American humorist Artemus Ward. Mr. Pelham has hitherto relied, and relied successfully, upon his own features and pose for the characters which he has so acceptably presented to the public, but in the production of a portrait a little extraneous aid is necessary, so Mr. Pelham will, moustache, a little color and a high-shouldered coat, will give an exact counterfeited presentation of the late humorist, who in lecturing on the Normans used to dust the top of the mountains in the panorama and himself disappear "behind" to work the moon. The Ringers are to entertain the inmates of the Insane asylum to-day at 2 p. m., by invitation of Dr. Godding.

## NOTES.

The Royal Hand Bell Ringers find it necessary to announce an extra matinee for to-morrow afternoon, to accommodate the school children, so many of these desire to hear the concert, and the teachers have been constrained to ask this, in order to preclude an uncomfortable jam, and to save disappointment to those who would be shut out if only the one entertainment were to be given. The Friday matinee will begin at 3 o'clock. That on Saturday will begin at 2.

The Langtry sale will open at Ford's Opera house this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Mrs. Langtry will be here only three days. Monday she is to play in "The Honey-moon," Tuesday, "An Unequal Match," Wednesday, "As You Like It." There will be no matinee. To shut spectators out not more than ten tickets to either performance will be sold to any one person.

Catherine Lewis and her opera company will appear at the National theater next week, in an opera with which Miss Lewis has become identified during the last three seasons. "Olivette" is announced for the whole week.

The distribution of pictures at Ford's yesterday afternoon was a pleasant as well as an unusual feature. The portrait of Miss Palmer is a very fine one. Mounted properly it would frame well, and make a pretty ornament.

"Lorle" was played last evening at the National theater, by Maggie Mitchell and her company, to the entire satisfaction of a large audience. To-night it will be "The Little Savage."

## Drawbacks.

The commissioner of internal revenue has issued a circular to collectors of customs and collectors of internal revenue in charge of exports and drawbacks, calling attention to the fact that by section 1, act of March 3, 1883, no tax on any preliminary medicinal preparations, and not more than ten tickets to either performance will be sold to any one person.

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1883; and that the said set provided "that no drawback shall be allowed upon articles manufactured in said schedule that shall be exported on and after the first of July, 1883." Collectors with whom export entries covering any of the articles named are now lodged, or with whom such entries may hereafter be filed prior to July 1, 1883, are instructed to furnish each of the parties making such entries with a copy of this circular, and also to furnish the commissioner of internal revenue on the said first day of July with a schedule of all such drawback claims remaining in their respective offices on that date, specifying such claims by entry, number, name of claimant, dated shipment, and amount claimed in each case.

## Jeannette Relics.

It is stated at the Navy department that it is not proposed, as reported, to place on exhibition in the Smithsonian institution the effects of the late Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Long, of the Jeannette. These articles were found along the route taken by the first cutter party after they reached land. After arriving here they were kept in the pine chest in which they were brought from Siberia, and have been in charge of Judge Advocate General Henry. The Judge Advocate of the Jeannette court, being the only other person who had access to them. The Jeannette court having finished their work, Col. Henry yesterday overhauled a chest for the purpose of sorting the papers and sending them to the respective bureaus to which they belong. The remainder of the articles, consisting of guns, knives, caps, medicine cases, sportsmen, &c., will remain in the possession of Col. Henry unless something is decided to the contrary. It is not unlikely that their destination will be the Smithsonian institution, but there is no such proposition on foot yet.

## Defending Mr. Fish.

At a meeting of colored men held in this city on Monday, for the purpose as stated, of indorsing the course of Oliver Cromwell Black, the colored messenger who was recently dismissed from the Navy department, one of the speakers made a statement to the effect that Lieut. Hamilton Fish when secretary of state inaugurated the practice of employing the colored messengers of his department to perform personal services in his own residence. This statement is denied by the messengers of the State department, who have prepared a card for publication in which they assert that Mr. Fish never employed a department employee at his house during dinner hours, and never at any time without paying liberally from his own pocket for their services. One of the messengers remarked to-day, we need to think a great treat to be allowed to wait at Mr. Fish's house when he gave an evening entertainment. He always paid us \$3 a piece for our services, and we considered it a "picnic."

## Gen. Drum's Denial.

Adj. Gen. Drum stated yesterday that the published statement that changes were recently made among the heads of divisions in his office for the purpose of facilitating the pension work upon which they were engaged is entirely erroneous. The only recent change in his office was the transferring of two officers from one room to the other, and this was done without the slightest reference to facilitating the work. "So far as my office is concerned," said Gen. Drum, "the new clerks assigned to the pension branch have been doing excellent work, and I am more than ready to commend them. Out of the one hundred and fifty or sixty clerks receiving probationary appointments only five or six have been found incompetent, and I have recommended the reappointment of all the others. In fact, the work has progressed in this office far better than I had any reason to expect, and that fact can't say is too strong a light."

## Cadets of Norwich University.

At a meeting of the alumni and past cadets of Norwich university, held in New York, March 28, it was stated that at the burning of the south barracks a portion of the records had been destroyed, and the names and residences of many of the cadets had been lost. For the purpose of replacing these records for the use of the university and the association it was resolved that each past cadet be requested to send his name and address, together with a statement of his occupation and the year he was at the university, to Mr. C. L. Hathaway, vice president of the Norwich university, Northfield, Vt., and to send forward to him any money now due him as a past cadet they may know, and to especially request the names of any they may know to have died since leaving the university.

## A New Lighthouse.

The lighthouse board is making preliminary arrangements for the construction of a lighthouse at Fourteen Foot bank, Delaware bay, for which there is an appropriation of \$175,000 available. This will be the largest structure of its kind in the world. Its erection will be attended by many difficulties, as the foundation will be laid in twenty-one feet of water and twelve miles from the mainland.

## The President's "Irritation."

It is reported by the gang of self-invited newspaper correspondents that are dogging the President wherever he goes that he was irritated yesterday and refused to exhibit himself to the people along the railway he traveled. Gen. Arthur is a pretty even-tempered man, but when one goes away for rest and recreation it is rather exasperating to have a pack of malicious scribblers hanging to one's heels. So it is no wonder that a man generally so placid as the President is unable to conceal his annoyance. The correspondents who seemed to be so busy with their Florida are sent by papers that have seemed to take exquisite delight in dilating on the President's "luxurious ways" and in his pleasure at the table. Unable to longer criticize his public policy and his management of the war, they have turned to petty prying, and maliciously endeavored to make the country believe that the President is a sybarite, when the fact that he is off on such an expedition as the present far away from civilization, shows sensible men how malignantly he is pursued.

## Concerning Republican Parasites.

Now some of the weak-kneed republicans, or would-be democrats, of the east are regretting the saying did not carry Rhode Island last week. The New York Times, for example, thinks the "republican managers should have been rebuked," though what those managers have done to deserve rebuke is not mentioned. It fortunately happened that the people were of a different opinion.

## A Delusion of the Dulies.

Whenever the leading papers of New York and other cities of the east are regretting the saying did not carry Rhode Island last week. The New York Times, for example, thinks the "republican managers should have been rebuked," though what those managers have done to deserve rebuke is not mentioned. It fortunately happened that the people were of a different opinion.

## Let Us Have Peace.

The "stalwarts" and the president have fallen out, the Tribune says. That being the case, let everybody that the Tribune has designated "anti-stalwart" give Gen. Arthur the cordial and earnest support his efforts for good government deserve, and let us have peace.

## Truth From An Unexpected Source.

The Washington Post wants the Maryland democrats to stop their quarreling. Does the Post forget that there can be too much harmony? What is really needed is a fool killer with a club, and the so-called democratic leaders standing up in a row.

## Whisky and Dynamite.

Nine-tenths of the natives of the rural districts in Ireland if asked what dynamite really was would reply: "Sure an it's American whisky from Jersey I don't know." Whisky has killed more men than ever dynamite dreamt of.

## When It Escaped.

Gen. Butler says he hasn't got the presidential bee in his bonnet. It is supposed the industrious insect got away while the general was in Rhode Island.

## A False Rumor.

The president of the Washington Gas company has been erroneously reported as wearing a "people be-d— expression."

## A GENERAL VIEW.

## PREVIOUSLY AND SUBSEQUENTLY.

There is music in the air,  
And song succeeds the sigh;  
For the wedding day draws nigh,  
And the lover curls his hair.

There is music in the air,  
For a babe begins to cry,  
And the father hears a sigh—  
Take care, O dear, take care!

—Commercial Advertiser.

## THE Commercial Advertiser means that the

Jersey mosquito, like charity, begins to hum.

MONT of the wives of the hanged Mollie Maguires are keeping gin-mills, and are, consequently, respectable.

It is said that the Mormon emissaries in the south have never succeeded in converting a negro to mormonism.

AN Iowa man, 80 years old, has written 1,000 words on a postal card. Very old people are not necessarily harmless.—Courier-Journal.

THREE women have been elected to the Flint (Michigan) school board. School-boys will now be looked after pretty effectively.

A LOUISVILLE lady carried a long lost pair of scissors all over town before she discovered that they had become fastened in her dress.

DENVER has a church "in any part of which one can see and hear." The woman with a big bonnet must be very unhappy in Denver.

A GENTLEMAN whose initials are W. E. D. has just been married. It is better to marry than to remain a bachelor and spoil a great coincidence.

So far no dismal predictions have been published regarding Delaware peaches and the fruit crop in general. The croakers are all busy with the winter wheat.

MEDICAL historians are claiming that Adam died from apoplexy, but the facts are against them. Every Sunday school scholar knows that his death resulted from a fall.

It is said that elephants are taken